NEW YORK HERALD.

JARRS GORDON BERNETT, PROPRIETOR AND ROTTOR.

M. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND PULTON STE

DWAY THEATRE, Broadway-SEA or his-Bon's PRELO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Rosent Macains-Petr

BOWERT THEATER, BOWNY-INCOMES-TANKER JACK, RURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SARDER'S PLOT-TWENTY MINUTES WITH A FRAME A PART TO NIAGRA— CRESSION RW YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Breadway - AWEWARD ARRIVA LAURA KRENES VARIETIES, Broadway Still Water

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Breedway-Braierian Pas WELLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 530 Bread

Bew York, Thursday, January 17, 1856.

The Bows.

The steamship America, from Liverpoo rived at Halifax last evening, with five days' news from Europe, and interesting intelligence from India and China. The rumors, speculations and diplomatic movements with reference to the be exclusion of all other subjects, and it is stated that a growing impression prevailed that they would not terminate in a satisfactory manner. There is nothing new from the seat of war in the Crimea. There was a report that Gortschakoff would be superseded by General Os ten-Sacken. It was also reported that Pelis had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies no new movement had taken place in Asia. From India there is news of a battle between the so called fanatics in Oude and the British troops, which resulted in the dispersion of the insurgents with great loss. From Manila we have an account of a horrible transaction on board the American ship Waverley. It seems that the mate had a difficulty with the Coolie passengers, whom he confined in the hold of the vessel. When they were released it was ascertained that out of four hundred and tifty of the Chinamen two hunhed and fifty-one had perished by suffocation. The mate and crew were arrested by the authorities The captain of the Waverley was buried at Manils. At Hong Kong the American Consul was in trouble in consequence of the arrest, by the British police, of Mr. Nichols, master of the American ship Beindeer. The commercial and financial news i important. Consols had declined, and a considerable

former had sustained a slight decline in price. The session of the House of Representatives yes terday, so far as regards practical results, did not vary from those of the past six weeks. The demo erats stood square up for their candidate and platform. The black republicans, however, were some what flurried by symptoms of an extensive defection in their ranks; and following the example of their opponents, speedily called a caucus, which was held n the evening. After a free discussion Banks was renominated, and parties now stand as well organized as at the commencement of the struggle.

decrease inthe bullion of the Bank of England is

noted. Cotton and breadstuffs were dull, and th

At last the Legislature is organized. Mr. Orville Bobinson, of Oswego, a democrat, was yesterday elected Speaker, on the forty-ninth ballot, by a com bination of the democrats and republicans. Mr Prendergast having withdrawn from the contest. The Albany Journal, in alluding to this strange coujunction, says:— The republican members acted, on this question, with a deliberate and enlightened sense of all their responsibilities. There were no bargains and no understandings. That their action will be approved by their constituents, we entertain A motion was made to go into election for Clerk, pending which the Assembly adjourned. In the Senate, after the reception of reports and petitions, the annual message of the Governor was re-ceived. We give the document in to-day's paper, and in the editorial columns present an analysis of

Our St. Thomas correspondent, writing on the 19th ult., furnishes some additional particulars relative to the spirited action of Captain Fairfax, of the United States ship Cyane, at Antigua, when demanding reparation from the British authorities Philadelphia. It appears that Captain F. had seve. ral interviews with Governor Hamilton, at St. John's, but that official refused any satisfactory explanation, so the Cyane left without saluting the British flag hoisted on the forts or on board the British sloop-of-war Medea. The matter was looked on as serious. Cholera prevailed at Porto Rico and and Crab Island. St. Thomas was healthy and its trade good.

The Committee of the Aldermen, to whom was referred the petition of Nicholas Seagrist, contesting the seat of William B. Drake, from the Twenty-second ward, have held two sessions on Tuesday and yesterday afternoons respectively. For Mr. Seagrist, it is contended that the Inspectors of the Second district of the Twenty second ward rejected eight votes for Nich. Sea grist, which, it is claimed, should have been award ed to Nicholas Seagrist. It is also alleged that a scratched ticket, bearing the name of Seagrist, wa improperly rejected; and further, that numerous ilvotes were received and counted for Mr. Drake. The majority sought to be established for Mr. Seagrist over Mr. Drake is two votes. The closeness of the vote and the strong personal feeling existing in the ward among the friends of the re. spective contestants, seems to make it a case of considerable interest. Aside from this, however, unusual interest attaches to the result, as referring to the Board of Alderman, as the decision arrived at materially affects the political character of the Should Alderman Drake retain his seat, the Board will stand twelve whigs to ten democrats: whereas, if Mr. Seagrist substantiaes his claim, the Board will be a tie. The crowded condition of our paper compels us to omit our report.

The Board of Councilmen last night accepted report and adopted a resolution awarding to Mr. F. J. A. Boole his sent as Councilman of the Thirtieth district, and declaring him to be an American citizen Besides this nothing of importance was done last night.

The argument in the case of Forrest vs. Forrest fer a new trial, was concluded yesterday, by Mr. Van Buren, on the part of the appellant. On the first day of the hearing there were very few persons in court, but as soon as it was HERALDED to the public as being before the Court, the counsel drew as large an andience as the great tragedian himself could bring within the limits of the room.

The trial of Mr. Echeveria, for fitting out the Mary Jane Peck as a slaver, terminated yesterday in the acquittal of the accused.

The complaint of Mrs. Quimby against Mr. Mc Bride, her uncle and guardian, was dismissed.

Judge McCarthy, of the lattine Court, yesterday

gave \$500 verdict to the plaintiff in the case of bet ting on an Alderman. The cotton market was more active yesterday and the sales reached about 2,500 bales, a few hun-

dred of which were sold in transitee. Middling aplands were at about 9 c. Flour closed with firmfeeling, without change in prices, while sales moderate. Wheat was quiet; for good Ten. red, \$1 95 was asked, and \$1 90 bid; while red was at \$1 85 a \$1 90, without sales. good shipping order, was firm, with rather g. Pork continued firm, without sellers, close, under \$17, while buyers were plenty at The sales of coffee consisted chiefly of 1,000 common Rio, at 10de. Sugars were firm, with

rate transactions. Among the sales were 150

s. Rio. Freights were firm to English ports,

with more doing for Liverpool and London. To Antwerp 3,000 a 4,000 bbls. were engaged at 4s. 6d.

To Havre rates were unchanged.
On our first page will be found a detailed account of another painful marine disaster caused by the terrible storm of the 5th and 6th inst. The packet ship St. Denis, Captain Follansbee, which sailed from this port on the 4th inst., bound for Ha ere, foundered at sea on the 6th inst., and the cap tain, second mate, and twenty of the crew with eleven passengers, were lost. The first and third nates and nine of the crew were saved, after drift ing about in an open boat for thirty hours. This is by far the most painful disaster that has yet oc curred, and the full particulars connected with it given elsewhere, will be read with intense interest

The New York State Temperance Society met at Albany yesterday. See a despatch under the tele-graphic head for a report of the proceedings. Mr. George Sumner delivered a lecture last even-ing at the Mercantile Library on "the Condition of Europe as contrasted with America." One of the largest andiences ever assembled within the walls of the library attended on the occasion. We give a report of the lecture in another part of to-day's

paper.

The Board of Education last evening effected an organization by electing, on the fortieth ballot, A. H. Greene, Esq., President for the ensuing year.

The Governor's Message. The Governor's Message is at last before our readers. We published it in our evening editions yesterday, but, for its more general diffusion among our fellow citizens, we republish it this morning. The Governor, after waiting like the President, for the organization of the House, till he believed that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, "followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and sent up the document. We hope that the Seward organs who denounced the precedent of Mr. Pierce as an indignity and an insult to an unorganized Congress, will be able to patch up some reasonable apology for the example of Governor Clark.

The Governor informs us, first, that another quarter of a million has accumulated during the past year to the deficiencies of the Treasury, which, added to the deficit of 1854, makes a deficiency for the two years, in the revenue of the general fund, of \$537,863 59; and that the canals have been disabled from affording any relief. This financial exhibit is severe enough, but very interesting and suggestive to our taxpayers. For the particulars in detail we are referred to the forthcoming report of the Comptroller.

The canal receipts are going down from bad to worse. Only some thirty-one thousand dollars increase this past year over the preceding, notwithstanding the unparalleled crops of 1855, and the unprecedented drought and failure of 1854. The Governor, however, congratulates us that our State credit is still good, and that we shall have no difficulty in making the additional loans required to complete the canal enlargement; and there is some comfort in that. As long as we can borrow what we want, what's the difference?

On banks and currency the Governor throws out some valuable suggestions. The recommendation in reference to that species of shaving so largely practised in this city upon the basis of "call loans" to brokers upon stock se curities, is especially deserving of the attention of the Legislature. A substantial reform in this matter will do much to purify the atmosphere of Wall street, and to protect the business men of the community from the sharks "of the street" and the despotism of the banks themselves.

The recommendations of the Message in regard to the public schools, involve some radical and important changes in and additions to our general system.

The State prisons are in a comparatively flourishing condition. The Governor asks again that a greater discretionary power be given to our criminal judges in the graduation f penalties, which we consid request, considering the Executive pardons and applications for pardon which have been made during the past year.

The various other practical local topics of the Message-such as our House of Refuge, Asylums, Emigration, Quarantine, Agriculture, Salt Manufactures, the Militia, the Criminal Code, the Courts, the Census, Indian Titles and Harbor Encroachments-are discussed practically, and the suggestions of his Excellency are in the main sensible and seasons.

On the Liquor law the Governor says that, outside of our large cities, the statute has been generally obeyed-which is news to us. He charges its absolute nullification in this metropolis to "the connivance of magistrates and executive officers sworn to sustain the laws," which is a very serious charge, with a little vinegar in it, too. He pleads the constitutionality of the law, and has no amendments to propose until the Court of Appeals shall have decided upon the merits of the act as it stands. But we suppose that the failure of the Governor to suggest any amendment of this act will not prevent the Legislature from throwing it overboard, as a legislative mockery and a philanthropic humbug.

On the Kansas question Mr. Clark is intensely abolition; but in calling upon the voice of New York to sustain him in his war against the South, he seems to have overlooked entirely the results of our last State election.

Upon the whole, the varied and numerous public interests of our great State are present ed in this Message in a plain, practical, concise and instructive shape, embracing many valuable suggestions of reform; but upon the Liquor law, our Governor, we fear, has closed his eyes against the facts and against the general reaction of public opinion on the subject On the slavery question he is, like Ephraim, "joined to his itiols," and they are Seward and the big and "little" anti-slavery "villains" and demagogues by whom he is surrounded. Taxpayers, read the Governor's Message, and prepare for additional contributions to the support of the Commonwealth. Sewardism is anything but retrenchment.

HE RATHER LIKES IT .- While Thurlow Weed is disgusted with the late self-humiliation of the soft shell democracy at Syracuse, his Seward co-laborer of the Buffalo Express rather likes it. He says:-"We like this. It is much more manly than to be beating about the bush, one thing to-day and another to-morrow, and every thing and nothing by turns. A hold villain is much more to be respected than a sneaking coward. They take the open field on the side of slavery, and boldly fling their black banner to the breeze." Perhaps the venerable Thurlow will also like it when he comes to think it over. At first glance, a man of his pure principles is naturally shocked at such abasement as this of our Custom House soft shells. But he, too, knows something of the "cohesive

power of the public plunder," and will unerstand what the softs are after before the end of the play. We must, in these sudden party somersets, allow a little margin of time for the old fegies. The Buffalo Express man is rather "fast," and takes things as they come,

THE COUNCIL OF FIFTEEN IN THE SENATE. We give elsewhere a full report of the very interesting debate in the Senate of the United States on the subject of the report of the late Naval Beard. Their action, which has been very generally condemned throughout the country, was criticised very sharply by several Senators, and even Mr. Mallory, the author of the act, made out but a poor case in its defence. Mr. Mason touched the real point when he said that the bill was rushed through the Senate so rapidly that members had no time to find out exactly what it was. But what a comment is this confession upon Washington legislation! Mr. Hale gave the Board a terrible keel-hauling, and made some strong points.

This debate, which opens up the whole subject, will have great weight on the country. Congress has certainly been much to blame for putting so much power into the hands of a secret tribunal directly interested in the result of its investigations. Many gallant, able, experienced, skilful officers have been thrown apon the world upon a mere ipse dixit of some inknown witness, whose power to do harm was unlimited, inasmuch as he had nothing to fear from being confronted with or cross-examined by the accused. That reform in the navy is absolutely necessary to its efficiency we still ssert, and will ever, as before, maintain; but let not a wrong be committed for the sake of something good which may possibly result. It is a new doctrine that a citizen loses all his civil and constitutional rights by enlisting in the naval service of his country.

REFORM IN THE ARMY .- We publish to-day the clear and brief report of Lieutenant-General Scott, in regard to the discipline and control of the forces under his command. This report is a model document, and does not conain a superfluous word. General Scott thinks that the army is large enough, but wants more general officers, and they want more pay. His plan for increase of pay seems quite sensible, and should be adopted. Since the present rate of officers' pay and allowances was fixed the expense of subsistence has increased thirty per cent, while on the Pacific stations the com pensation of officers of the army falls far hort of their actual expenses.

The most important and delicate point couched upon by General Scott is his recommendation of a retired list for some "forty or fifty officers, mostly in the higher commissions. rendered non-effective by the infirmities of age, by wounds or chronic diseases." General Scott urges this with decision, and Congress will probably take up the subject at an early day. We hope that it will be better done than in the case of the navy. We can see no good reason why our retired lists cannot be managed as well as they are abroad, where to be invalided and well provided for is considered, as it is, the just reward of long and meritorious service, rather than a mark of censure and disgrace.

THE THEATRES.—We refer our readers to our advertising solumns for particulars of the entertainments this even ing at the different places of amusement in our city. Vant of space precludes us from giving them our usua

NIBLO'S GARDEN-A NEW BALLET -M'He Robert and tinues to be the particular star at Niblo's. On Monday evening was produced for her, "Terpsichore, or tae Foie of the Muses." Robert is Terpsichore, Faul Brillant is Apollo, and the Muses are represented by the prettiest women in the corps de ballet. M'lle Robert was s light and graceful as ever, and was well supported. The new tallet will be given every night this week.

RORTON'S THEATRE "TWENTY MONUTES WITH A TRUBE " new farce, adapted from the French, under the above very odd title. It was first done in English for Mr. Charles fatthews, at Drury Lane, in October last. The hero the piece, Mr. Beeswing, (Setchell,) is a travelling agent for a wine merchant, and goes to solidit the patronage of Mr. Chutnee, (Bradley,) a retired East Indian merchant, who, having no liver, is always in a bad temper—and, in fact, is a perfect tiger. His daughter, Arabella (Miss E. Thorne), has been saved from drowning ome time before by Beeswing, and they, of course, fall n love; of course, also, the tiger is opposed to the match. Of course, too, Beeswing is one of those cool, impudent, nabashed persons, whom one never sees anywhere ele except upon the stage; of course he succeeds in taming the tiger, and of course he marries Arabella, and receives large fortune as a reward for his impertinence, fo which, in real life, he would have been kicked and handed smoothly acted. Mr. Setchell made a refreshingly impu ient Beeswing, and the tiger was savage enough to have been a fit subject for Driesbach.

FAREWILL CONCERT.—The Brothers Mollenhauer and nounce that their farewell concert will take place on to-morrow evening, at the Tabernacle. These artists are among the most eminent living violinists, and will doubtiess receive a substantial token of the approbation of the musical public to-morrow night.

The Arrest of the Micaraguan Minister. FURTHER PROCEEDINGS TO BE HAD IN THE CASE Notwithstanding the insult offered to him by our govrnment, by the arrest on Tuesday, fellowed up by hi equally unwarrantable release. Col. French has deter mined to waive the question of privilege for himself, in order to testify his respect for the American people, the riends and brothers of his fellow citizens in Nicaragua reserving the protection accorded to him by the laws of nations for the case of his private secretary, Captala Dilingbam. He takes this course in order to relieve his government from the imputation of having violated the government from the imputation of having violated the neutrality laws of the United States, reserving the diplomatic privilege for his secretary, in order that the rights of his government as an interpendent nation may be fully repected.

Col. French has instructed his counsel, Hon. Francis B. Cutting and Mr. West, to move, in the Greuit Court of the United States, this morning, for an instant trial on the inflictment of day before yesterday, or that the same be dismissed.

As the case is unique in character, not instance of the arrest of a Minuter Plenipotentiary, pearing a treaty

arrest of a Minuter Plenipotentiary, ocaring a treaty from one nation to another, having occurred since the dark ages, the counsel of Col. French will have an oppor-tunity of developing in brilliant style, and without hope of justification or rejoinder on the part of the govern-ment, those principles of law and usages of nations which are the true delence of the defendant.

News from Hayti and Dominica.

News from Hayti and Dominica.

[From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 15.]

Letters from Hayti for some time past have referred to the great preparations making by Soulouque, the black Emperor of Hayti, for the conquest of Dominica, the Spanish part of the island, which has been the darling project of his life. Several times has he been tolled in his undertakings—the last time by the intervention of the English and French—but now he believes that he nas collected an army of sufficient magnitude to overwheim it. The statement made several weeks since that the French had interfered, and caused Soulouque to back out of his undertaking, is incorrect, though they may ultimately step between the contending parties. The rumor among the Haytlens is, that this time the English and French will not interfere. A letter, received in this city from Caye Haytlen, December 20, says:—

Times are dull, owing to the march, which it seems the Emperor is prosecuting with visor, and from all I can gailer, with strong prospects of success this time. The people with the properties of success this time, the people with the control past propect of success this time, the people with the properties of success the time, the people with the properties of success the time, the people with the properties of success this time, the people with the properties of success the time, and I should not be very much surprised at it; I am sor, we have also sume account from the Dominicans. A letter received in this city from Port au Platte, Dec. 15, says that on that day the alarm of the approach of the Haytiens had been sounded, and in consequence business was ampended. There were rumors at Port an Platte, the that there had been already a slight collision on the frontier, in which a small number of Haytiens were taken prisoners by the Bominicans.

BY BLECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington.

ERIOUS AFFECT OF OUR EMATIONS WITH GREAT
ERITAIN—PROTEST AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF
THE NEW MIGGRAGUAN GOVERNMENT.

The country at this moment is on the eve of a war Cur tardy demands on England for redress in the Crampton affair are at last replied to by a ridicule of our pretensions, and a refusal to recognize the enlistment of recruits for the British service by her Minister at Washington as a vicilation of international law. She here she names the right of construction, as she had previously done in the cases of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

We are further informed that the Atlantic has b to Washington intelligence of the fact that a reinforcement to the British West India sleet has been determined

upon, and will sail shortly for this sountry.

Upon the opening of Parliament, writes Mr. Buchan American affairs. His Lordship will probably find him-self-prevented from saying much that he had intended to, by the arrival of the President's message and the accom

panying documents.

A protest has been sent by the British governmen sgainst the recognition of the new Nicaraguan govern-ment by the United States. This is sheer hypocrisy. The recognition of Walker's government by the United tates would prove of vital importance to Great Britain a her controversy with this country. But here she is

This morning the subject of Mr. Buchanan's withdrawal from the English sourt was again under consideration. Where is that promptness of decision so often spoken of by General Pierce in his message? A show of it now would tell with effect. O. P. Q. MUTINY IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP-THE ANTI-

WARHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1656. The debate to-day evoked by Thorington's resolution

bodes no good to Banks. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, threat-ened some rich developments. He refrained from making the expose for the present.

The anti-Nebraska or Banks men are now holding a cancus at the Capitol. It was called for the purpose of effecting an arrangement, and if possible to persuade Banks to withdraw, and put some new man in the

THE SPEAKERSHIP-THE BLACK REPUBLICANS IN

But he will not withdraw. He has seventy votes that will stand by him until the Fourth of July. D.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1856. The tables have been turned in Congress. The demo crats are united again, and the republicans are in trou hle. Mr. Thorisgton's resolution, proposing to make Mr. Campbell, of Chic, Speaker, fell like a bomb among Banks' friends, and received only fifty-two votes. Ha he republicans all sustained it, an organization would have been secured. Who now is responsible?

A caucus of the black republicans was held this evening at the Capitol, Mr. Campbell, of Pennerlyania, in the chair. One hundred members answered to their names A long string of resolutions was offered and discussed.

All parties were released from previous nominations, Messrs. Banks, Campbell and Mace being present. Leiter, of Ohio; Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; Norton, of Illinois Watson, of Ohio; Simmons, of New York; Galloway, or Obic; Grow, of Pennsylvanin; Brenton, of Indiana, a others, addressed the canons, and after much discussion, the resclutions offered by Mr. Waldren, of Michigan,

the resclutions offered by Mr. Waldren, of Michigan, were withdrawn.

Kunyle wished Banks and Campbell both to withdraw.

Kr. Knight, of Pennsylvania, thought Campbell and Pennington had not a fair chance. Colfax, of Indiana, would stand by Banks until the 4th of March, 1857. Mr. Campbell offered a resolution letting everybody loose until another caucus should be called, which was lost. Mr. Granger proposed wiping out all which had been done, and beginning fresh with new cancie sould do what was proper, without regard to himself.

A ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:—Banks.

A ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: -Banks 66, Campbell 12, Pen ington 4. The re-nomination of Mr. Banks was then made unanimous, and, after a her-monious meeting and much good feeling, the caucus ad-journed.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1856. Mr. Thormeron. (clack rep.) of Icwa, offered a resolu-

tion that Lewis D. Campbell be declared Speaker.

Mr. Thornwayon said his reason for offering the resolu He had proposed Mr. Campbell's name because he had heard him spoken of as less objectionable to some por-tions of the House than Mr. Banes.

tions of the House than Mr. Sange.
Mr. Garlowar. (black rep.) of Orio, though personally averable to Mr. Campbell. could not change his position till he was assured of a genuine sentiment in Mr. Campbell. Mr. Groomes said the resolution was thrown into the

House without cannoting those voting for Mr. Banks, by whom he would stand until he could see that he could change his vote for the better.

Mr. Macs. (dem.) of Ind., said the fault of the House remaining unorganized was attributable to the anti-Nershaintee, who have a majority, and can at any time elect a Speaker if they surrender their personal pre-terences.

terences.

Mr. Purviance, (K. N.) of N. C., said his sentiments were not in accordance with those advanced by Mr. Mace. He (Purviance) attributed to the democrats the failure to organise.

Mr. Sagrand Mr. Washburn, of Maine, considered the introduction of the resolution ill-timed and mri-

Chievous.

Other members also explained, including, also,
Mr. CAMPRILL, of Ohfo, who said his name was used
without his knowledge or authority.
The resolution was rejected, 50 against 150.
Mr. CUMMACK, (K. N.) of ind., offered a resolution—
which he afterwards withdrew—declaring atr. Mace

New York State Temperance Seciety.

ALBANY, Jan 16-9 P. W. The New York State Temperance Society assembled in

The New York State Temperance Society assembled in the Assembly chamber at 7 o'clock this evening, to response to the following call:—

ANNUAL REKING OF THE NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New York State Temperance Society will be held in the city of Albany, Weene day, the 16th day of January, at 7 o'clock F. M., to be resumed at 10 o'clock the 100 wing morning. The officers of the society solicit at a regarded to the standing members of the society and respectively miss every other temperance society, order, alliance and league in the State to send delegations, to consult upon the interest of the cause and the duits of its friends, and generally to hasten, by the united agency or moral and legal suscept, the sime and objects for which the society was established. By order of the Kracutive Committee.

Eliva Rei O. DELAVAN. Postation. EDWARD C. DELAVAN, President,

aims and objects for which the society was established. By order of the knecutive Commune

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, President.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Delavan, the President of the tociety.

After prayers by the Bev. Dr. Nott, of Union College, an address was delivered by E. C. Delavan.

Professor McCoy read the Treasurer's report and the annual report of the Society. The total amount of funds received for the year, was \$12,011, and the expenditures, \$11,004, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$407. There was piedged by the delegates at the annual meeting, leat year, \$1,500. This has all been paid but \$400, which, when paid, will reduce the debt of the Society to \$18,072.

The annual address expresses the hope that the trials at present going on, will establish, on a surer and more permanent foundation the great principles of prohibition, and exhorts continued efforts to enforce and maintain the Prohibitory Law.

Prof. I can introduced a resolution, that the Society will stand by, advocate, and co-operate in enforcing the Prohibitory Liquor law of ar as declied contituumnal by the Court of Appeals; that they will support candidates for office irrespective of their political partice, and that it will continue to look for the exponents and representatives to men not only the advocates of total abstinces, but who are themselves total abstinces, Beferred to the Business Committee.

Rev. Dr. Nott centered an elequent address. Prof. McCoy also addressed the moeting Letters were received from Heavy Ward Beecher and Mr. Gough, stating that the condition of the roads prevented their reaching Albany.

The following committees were then appointed:—

The following committees were then appointed:-Business Committee — A. McCoy, Ab. any; O. Teal, Syracuse; Rev J. Lucky, Sing Sing; John Foot, Hamilton; and f. B. Day, Catskill.

Committee on Nominating Officera.—C. C. Lolgh, N. Y.;
John Savage, Ulter. Dr. Nott. Schenectacy; Dr. E. B.
Stitts Albany; G. W. J. Brownson, Amsteruam.

Acjourned till to-morrow.

The Governorship of Wisconstn. MADDION, Wis., Jan. b Attorney General Smith filed to day in the urt, on beha for Mr. Bashford, an information Court, on beharf of Mr. Bashford, an information the Court issued a quo corrento, demanding authority Mr. Barstow holds the office of t Twenty days are allowed for an answer.

News from Rto Janetro. PHILADRIVER, Jan. 16, 1856.

The lvig Fairy, from Rio Janeiro Dec. 2, arrived here this manning, but brings no news of importance.

Very Interesting from the State Capital.
ELECTION OF STRAIGH-DEFINING POSITIONSGAVING IN OF DISTINCTIBEED LEADING—PUBLIC
—REPUBLICAN AND SOFT DEMOCRACY.

ALBANT, Jan. 16, 1866.

The hundred thousand daily readers of the HERALD The hundred thousand daily readers of the Hiskan remember the predictions made by its Albany correspondent, some four weeks previous to the assembling of the Legislature, that Orville Robinson would be the Speaker of the present House of Assembly. To-day that prediction has been verified to the letter. Nearly every member being present this morning, the gathering in galleries and lobbles as large and crowded as ever, the voting being present this morning, the gathering in galleries and lobbies as large and crowded as ever, the voting commenced under the majority rule. First ballot, 43 for Cdell, 35 for Prendergast, 24 for Robinson, remainder recattering. On motion of Mr. Wakeman, whig, the pl grality rule was adopted, to take effect on the t 4 third ballot. The first vote then was, Odell, 44. Prendergast 35, Robinson 30. Then Mr. Prendergast, the whig Seward republican candidae, withcrew and recommended the support of Robinson in preference to Odell. This produced much excitement among the Know Nothings, and two of their ablest men made speeches, desouncing in barsh terms the fusion between the republicane and democrats. Mr. Prescott and Mr. Northrop both spoke with much aulity, directing their shafts mostly at the heads of the leading Sewardites. George Van Sanford, hereto're ransed among the hard shells, also defined his position, as being entirely opposed to the consummation of the marriage; he wished to have his constituents understand that although he was a witness to the ceremony, he did not participate as an actor. This gentleman finally voted for the Know Nothing candidate, a position previously assigned him by one of the New York delegation. Mr. Anthon could not officiate in the ceremony. He was a mational democrat. After a few more speeches, containing neither sense, spirit nor argument, the second vote under the resolution was taken—Robinson 62; Odell 45, and a few scattering. This decided to whom the plurality would be given, and though several on the now weaker side desired to occupy the time, the majority decided to proceed to take the final vote. Considerable confusion ensued, both amongst the members and outsiders—the latter so crowding the seats that members could seavely retain them. Silence being at length obtained, General Shermon, the Clerk, announced that the final vote was about to be taken, and he urged the impropriety of any manifestations of appobation or otherwise, upon the result being announced. The last v

scattering. The anaou noement was received in the louby and galleries with loud shouts and hearty cheers, with hisses intermingled.

Mr. Robinson teok the chair, and from a written paper, exhibiting much nervousness, thanked the House for his election, premising impartiality, and invoking charity and forbearance in the administration of his duties.

Mr. Robinson will offer to the Know Nothings prominent positions upon the most important committees of the House; but it is already intimated that the Know Nothings will not take any leading position, either on the Committees of Ways and Means, Finance, the Judiciary, Claims or any other. The end is not yet of this long triangular contest for Speakership.

Mr. Thouthy Hoyle, soit, of Clinton county, offered a resolution appointing R. U. Sherman, republicean, Clerk, which remained unosiposed of, when the adjournment took place, which many members thought was rather prematurely announced by the Speaker. The Know Nothings are now fairly upon their muscle—look out for a succession of thunder guite.

The case of Barr versus Sickles was before the Committee of the Senate, this afternoon. Both parties are striving hard for the victory.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1856. By Mr. SPENCES-For amendment of New York Fire De-

partment; also, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, for the repeal of a portion of the usury laws. for the repeat of a portion of the unity is we.

REFORM.

By Mr. SPINCER.—Favorably for the relief of St. Luke's

Hospital, New York. By the same, favorably on the oill

for the formation of a commission to visit and examine
into the rules and regulations of the several charitable
institutions supported or assisted by the State. Mr. S.

also presented the annual report of the New York Dis-

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message was read. [We give the document on the sixth page.]

Assembly. ALRANY, Jan. 16, 1856. ELECTION OF A SPEAKER. The House commenced ballotting this morning

after the journal was read. The result of the first vote

Mr. Wakeman offered a resolution that three ballots be

of mere importance than national issues. The democrats and republicans were not apart on important matters of State policy, and he recommended his supporters to cast their votes for Orville Robinson, of Oswego.

Mr. Pressourt, of Herkimer, replied, charging the republicans with insendatance.

Mr. Prescort, of Herkimer, replied, charging the republicans with intonsistency.

Mr. Normer, of Washington, made an attack upon the republicans in a bitterly sarcastic speech. He concluded as follows:—Let me congratulate the democracy on this joyful hour when about to lead to the after their blushing, modet, pure, unsulfied, virtuous republicans bride. Listen attenurely to Parson Weed as he performs the napital ceremony, and pronounces the blessing on the happy pair. Let King, Cook, Farmer and Abell subscribe their names on her marriage certificate. On I how exquisitely will every fibre of her heart threll with joy as she clasps in her loving embrace the bridegroun of her choice! Let her not be too impatient for the care threll with mark the offspring shall bear upon its forshead. We are impatient for the ceremony to commence.

Mr. Snow replied, denying that the republicans has acted in had faith, and defending them from the charge of inconsistency.

of inconsistency,

The second ballot under the resolution was then taken,
is follows:—

Mesurs. T. Bailey, Baucus, Berry, Buckley, Bucklin, Caes, J. Clark, Coon, Crocker, Denniston, Deshler, Dimock, Diland, G. A. Dudley, Dusanne Fenn, Guest, Hakes, Haxium, Hobbs, Goysradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnson, King, Lewis, Maben, Matthee, Maissand, C. T. Mills, Northup, Pressoit, Reed, Rodgers, wchoonnaker, Simons, Saedeker, Ten Broock, Thomas, Tracy, Whritenour, E. T. Weod, Van Santvoord, I. Wood, Wright—16.

Mood, Wight—16.

FOR MR GLOVER.

Mears. Anthon, B. Halley, Dixon, Holmes, Lovat, Mest, Miller, A. G. Mils, Parker, Heve—10

FOR MR. DEMILIAN.

Mesars. Lafever, Fowler—2.

Mesars. Abbott, Green. Rose, Squire—4.

FOR MR. Baller—Mr. Glover—1.

FOR MR. Neutre—Mr. Foot—1.

The Clerk declared Mr. Robinson elected, and designated Mesars. Odell and Glover to conduct him to the chair.

On taking the chair the Speaker briefly addressed the House.

Mr. Howse moved that Richard U. Sherman be declared

Mr. B. Barrey moved to adjourn. [Lest—32 to 64. Mr. Grover moved to substitute the name of John Na. Mr. Open moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

[Lost—33 to 54, Mr. Baray moved to postpone the resolution until to-morrow. [Lest—42 to 55. Mr. Mula moved that the House adjourn. [Declared arried. The House then adjourned. Departure of the Canada

Bosron, Jan. 16, 1866.

The royal mail steamship Canada will leave here about 2 P. M. She has sixty-five passengers for Liverpool, and len for Halifax, but no specie. The Steamship Edinburg at Halifax.

Halifax, Jan. 16-12 M.

The new screw steamship Edinburg, Capt. Cammings twenty-one cays from Glasgow for New York, put into this port this morning short of coal. She had experience very rough weather.

From Newark, N. J. CONVICTION OF MANSLAUGHTER-DELEGATE TO THE

CONVICTION OF MANSLAUGHTER—DELBEATE TO THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Newarii, Jan. 16, 1856.

The jury in the case of McKinney, indicate for the nurder of Conrad Bauer, brought in a vertical this evening of man-laughter. The trial has created great excitement and has occupied seven days. General describation is felt with the verdict.

John R. Weeks was elected to-day delegate from the Figh Congressional district to the Know Nothing National Convention.

Court of Appeals.

25 struck off, 46 argued. Calendar for 16th -18, 49, 51, 52, 52, 53, 44, 4, 20, 56, 28, 20.

State of the Army. OF THE GREEKLIN-HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1856.

The undersigned, the immediate Commander of the Army, being charged by "General Regulations" sith all that "regards discipline and military control," dome it his duty, according to long-continued mage, to abmit annually, through the War Department, such viwe and suggestions as may seem likely to increase, without extravagance in cost (having regard to numbers), he national worth, the provess, and efficiency of our nui-

rank and file of the army), recent acts of Congresseu-larging their monthly pay and giving them, through the grade of sergeant, eligibility to commissions, leave per-haps no want but time to work out every expected and st every desirable amelioration. And

almost every destrable amelioration. And the adutumof the four new regiments will, it is hoped, give us alequate numbers to subduc the Indians in actual hostility
and afford reasonable protection to every frontier against
their futue depressions.

An increase of general officers is a want very sensibly
felt throughout the army, and I beg to suggest one additional Major General and two additional Hrigadier Generals, to make, with the two brigadiers of the line already
in commission, five commenders for the rearrantical de-

rais, to make, with the two brigadiers of the line already in commission, five commenders for the geographical departments of the army, with six other brigadier generals, for chiefs of the Adjurant General's department, the corps of Engineers, the Ordnance Bepartment, and commenders for the fedgineers, the Ordnance Bepartment, and the Pay Bepartment respectively. Justice, symmetry and the good of the service appear equally todemand these additions.

Several recent attempts have been made in Congress to improve the efficiency of the body of commissioned officers generally by a retic cilit, as well as by augmented compensation. In the opinion of the undersigned both are measures of demonstrates necessity.

Some torty or fifty officers mostly in the higher commissions, rendered non-effective by the infirmities of age, by wounds or chroate diseases now press downward intolethary and then despair thrice the number of juniors who are signing for the increase areak which would, before they are too old, increase the field of distinguished usefulness. How soon the uncertified may himself be considered one of the superactuated he knows not; but while any vigor retrains, he will not cease to urge a remedy for the great evil in question.

The other amelioration, affecting the commissioned of these and the measurement of the army, so much needed from the enhanced cost of all the necessaries and comforts of life, is a corresponding increase of compensation, such as has already been accorded to our rank and file. As this general proposition will hardly be disputed anywhere, the mode and scale of increases alone remaits to be sugrested.

Fixed salaries, according to rank, would generally, by persons in civil life, be applied to mittary officers; but the experience of all armies, including our own, has made the system of eucluments or allowances (rations, forage, &n.), graduated according to rank and circumstances, in addition to fixed pay for each grade, universal, and to tamper with such experience would seem universal, and t

these words:—

"Every commissioned efficer of the line or staff, exclusive of general officers shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per ciem for every five years he may have served or shall serve in the army of the United States: Provided, That, in certain cases, where officers are entitled to receive double rations, the additional one allowed in this section shall not be included in the number to be doubled."

In this section shall not be included in the number to be doubled."

The undersigned cannot resist the temptation to say, in this place, that he wrote the two rections in question, and followed up each becore Congress, in person and by letter, to final success; and that the exclusion of "general efficers" in the second act was, in the way of compromise, offered by him after he had fully discussed the subject before the Military Committee of the House. He now respectfully suggests the change of a single word in the section just quoted, so that "every five years" may, for the fature, he made to read "every three years."

To illustrate the proposed increase of compensation, taking the four middle classes of commissiones officerassay of the artillery and infantry—this table is submitted:—

Col., after of years' service. Lieut, Col., after 24 Of course lieutenan's would be proportionately bene-fitted in the commutation value of their rations from the beginning of service, and after three years in the number abo. In the case of general efficers their only benefit would be in the charge from twenty to twenty-five center

would be in the charge from swenty to twenty-five cents a ration.

The principal design in the foregoing plan is to throw an accumulated increase of compensation on experienced efficers, at a time of life, too, when most neered, and when in general it would be most merited, stopping at the rask of culonel. And here another rewark for the good of the country, and not the special beseft of the service, may, at some bazart, be added, viz. the increased compensation would not attach to the new officers of new corps, of whitever name that might in times of public danger be remporarily called into service; and, in another war like that we waged in 1812–115, we should probably always have on the rolls at least 160,000 troops for short periods of service.

probably always have on the rolls at least 150,000 troops for short periods of service.

But the increase of compensation only to the point suggested would, in the opinion of the undersigned, fall or niderably below the ocument of both justice and expediency; and he does not think the primarile of cumulative rations can be extended beyond what he has proposed. He therefore, to make up the globelency, begardenther to suggest a slight addition to the monthly pay proper of all officers, sawe the lemiconait general, (who now receives under this head fifty dollars more than the grade next below him) as filows:—for a major general, (we have more than one in a monand by brevet.) forry dollars; to a briggeder general, thirty dollars; to a colonel, twenty-five dollars, to a lieutenant colonel, twenty dollars; to a major, fifteen dollars; to a captain, ten dollars, and to lieutenants, whether first or second, five dollars cach. To recur to the foregoing table, this would turther increase the annual compensation of the middle cases in commission as follows:—A colonel's, from \$612 to \$912; a lieutenant colonel's, from \$616 to \$902; a lieutenant colonel's, from \$616 to \$903; a major's, from \$432 to \$512, and a captain's, from \$316 to \$903; a major's, from \$432 to \$512, and a captain's, from \$316 to \$904; and a captain's, from \$616 to \$906; and a captain

3436.

The undersigned respectfully remarks that effects should be compensated approximatively, according to some regular scale, maintaining a sonatole progression between every two successive grades; for if, in the way of example, the scale were raised from second lieutemant to captain, and the increase stopped there, it might make the pay of a captain equal to, if not higher, than that of a najor in the same curps. This would be both unjust and absured.

a najor in the same curps. This would be both unjust and absurd.

There are other topics connected with the good of the savrice, which the undersigned has heretofore called up in his annual reports, and to which he hopes attention may be attracted:—1. The revision of the "rules and articles for the government of the arnies of the United States"—articles of war; 2. Revision of the pension laws of the army, placing them on the same footing with those of the navy; and, 3. Change in the system of respectives. cruiting.
Should his views on those subjects be desired, they
may be found at large in his former reports.
All of which is respectfully submitted through the Secretary of War.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

cretary of War.

Hon. Javrenson Davis,

Secretary of War, Washington. Gold Medal.—J. Gurney, 349 Broadway was awarded the first premium—the only gold medal for de querreetypes—at the late fair of the American Institute.

Gurney & Fredericks, Photographists, 340-Brosdway, were awarded, at the late fair of the American in-stitute, the first premiums for photographs, viz.—A gold medal or unretouched photographs, and a gold medal for photo-graphs insided in paster and oil. The public are invited to examine the prize pictures at the Gallery, corner of Broadway and Leonard street.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Our Liberth and stairshie plan of exchanging our new and latest improved sawing machines for of machines of every kind, is basied with gleanure by hundreds. The aver, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorcas and some infer or machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a produced bargain is a great see. Apply at our New Tork office personally, or by letter.

I. M. SINGER, & CO., No. 32 By Gaway.

Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—Wigs and Tosspees

The best in the world. This unrival ed and original dye i
applied to twelve private rooms. Batchelor's wigs and too
week have improvements over all others, being chef d'ouvre
of elegance and durability, peculiar to this establishment, i
BATOHELOR'S, 258 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tonpers code admirates a most all connoisears in art. A suite of clegant private apartments for applying his incomparable dye, he only reliable article of ta kind. Wholesale and retail at GERISTADINO'S, No. 6 Aster House. Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Hurgar proof safe, with Hall's patent powder proof lock Both received prize medule at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Cyrawa Faise. New York, 1865-548. SILAS C. HEGRING & CO., 125, 127 and 139 Water atrees, N. Y.

Only \$3 75 for French Calf Boots, Made to to order, by A. BAKER, 15 Ann street. Start boots, \$4; dombs seled, water prof. \$4 50; best French patent leather boots, \$6 to \$7 - a saving of 25 to 80 per cent in your boot bills.

Whiskers or Moustaches Forced to Grow to six weeks by my orguent, which will not state be skin. It a bottle; sent to any part of the count (RA htaM, 55 Broadway; Briggs, 3; State stree Zeiber, 43 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Holloway's Cintment.-How Is it that This

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma-consumption, and all diseases of the liront and lunga—Dr. UR115' hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the pust year by the hygeana. Principal office 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, 195 Broadway. Price only Si a pack-age. Dr. Curtis will be at the effect duly, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.